

SOME MIGRATORY STATESMEN

Men Who Have Represented More Than One State in the Halls of Congress.

(By A. F. Bloomer.)

Quite a number of Senators and Members of Congress have, by removal, represented one State, though in a few instances they have done so without changing their place of residence, by reason of the formation of new States. No people in the world are so migratory as Americans, except possibly the Bedouin Arabs. Change of habitat is sometimes brought about by wanting political fortunes in the place in which political life was first essayed, and in some cases by the politician outgrowing the community and seeking a greater field, but greater opportunities for the practice of the law, which is the side issue of almost every politician. Where it is not, he does not generally stay in politics very long.

The career of Gen. James Shields as Senator from three States is without parallel but Matthew Lyon, in being elected a Representative from two States and a Delegate from a Territory, is close second. Gen. Shields was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1810, and during his life served in the army, in the judiciary, and in the legislative branch of the government. Emigrating early in life, he located at Kaskaskia, Ill., and studied law; he was elected to the legislature, auditor of State, and Supreme Court judge; then appointed commissioner of General Land Office; became brevet general in the Mexican war; then elected United States Senator from Illinois for six years. He then moved to Minnesota and was elected Senator, serving one year. Removing to California, he served in the Union army from that State. The locating in Carroll County, Mo., he served as United States Senator from January 24 to March 3, 1879.

Matthew Lyon was also an Irishman born in County Wicklow. He was prominent in events that led up to the Revolution, and served in the army. He was elected a representative from Vermont in the Fifth and Sixth Congresses. He was then appointed United States "factor" among the Cherokee Indians in Arkansas, and was elected a delegate from that then Territory to the Sixteenth Congress but died before taking his seat.

Daniel Webster, one of the greatest Americans who ever lived, had a career that is known to almost every one, but not every one knows that his political career was begun in his native State of New Hampshire, where he was elected a representative in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Congresses. Removing to Boston he was elected to the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Congresses, and was then elected Senator, serving from 1827 to 1841, resigning to enter the Cabinet of President William Henry Harrison as Secretary of State, continuing as such for two years under President Tyler. He was again elected a Senator from Massachusetts and served from 1845 to 1850, when he again resigned to enter the Cabinet of President Fillmore as Secretary of State.

Sam Houston had served in the Eighteenth Congress from Tennessee before he rode away a horseback from the governorship and a young wife to live half a dozen years among the Indians of Arkansas. He then became commander-in-chief of the army of Texas in his successful war for freedom from Mexico, first President of the Republic of Texas, a member of the Texas Congress, again President, and was then elected United States Senator from Texas, serving from 1840 to 1849. Opposed to secession he was deposed from the governorship of Texas in 1861, and died two years later.

William M. Gwin had served as a Representative from Mississippi in the Twenty-seventh Congress before he removed to California, in 1848.

From the later state he was a Senator from 1850 to 1855, and a second term extending from 1857 to 1861, when he became connected with the Southern Confederacy and afterward connected attempted Mexican Imperial government of Maximilian. He was Senator David C. Broderick's second in his duel with Judge David S. Terry, chief justice of California, in which the former was killed, in 1859.

Samuel S. ("Sunset") Cox served in the Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses from the Columbus, (Ohio,) district. He then removed to New York City, in 1865, and was elected to the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, being defeated for the Forty-third, but being subsequently elected to it to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Speaker Michael C. Kerr. He served also in the Forty-fifth to Fiftieth Congresses.

Edward D. Baker, of English birth, was elected a representative from Illinois in the Twenty-ninth Congress, but resigned after one year's service, having been commissioned colonel of an Illinois regiment for service in the Mexican war, throughout which he served. He was elected to the Thirty-first Congress from Illinois and declined a reelection. Removing to Oregon, he was elected United States Senator, taking his seat in 1860. In 1861 he raised a regiment of volunteers for the civil war and became its colonel, being in command of a brigade at Balls Bluff, Va., where he was killed—probably the only

United States Senator ever killed in the military service.

Alexander Ramsey was a Representative from a Pennsylvania district in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses. He served as territorial governor of Minnesota from 1849 to 1853, mayor of St. Paul in 1855, and governor of the state of Minnesota from 1859 to 1863. He was then elected United States Senator, serving from 1863 to 1875, being afterward Secretary of War from 1879 to 1881.

James H. Lane was a member of the Thirty-third Congress from an Indiana district, having previously served in the Mexican War and as lieutenant governor of his State. In the '50's he went to Kansas and was prominent in the 1856 he was elected a United States Senator, but was not recognized by the Senate, which is not to be wondered at when it is recollected that Kansas was not admitted as a state until 1861. At the latter date he again went to Washington with the credentials of a Senator, serving until 1865, when he was re-elected. Having espoused the cause of President Andrew Johnson as against the Republican Congress, for which he became extremely unpopular in his State, he committed suicide at Leavenworth in 1866.

Charles H. Van Wyck represented a New York district in the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and, afterwards as colonel and brigadier general in the civil war, in the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses. He removed to Nebraska in 1874, where he engaged in politics, filling minor positions, until he was elected United States Senator in 1881, serving until 1887. He was defeated as the Populist candidate for governor in 1892, and died in Washington in 1895.

Stephen B. Elkins was born in Ohio, educated in the public schools and University of Missouri, and admitted to the bar in that State, received his political education in New Mexico, and is at present a resident of West Virginia. He was a Delegate in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses from New Mexico, after having held nearly all the Territorial and United States offices in that territory. At the end of his Delegatorial term he removed to West Virginia, where he had acquired large business interests, and served from December, 1891, to the end of President Harrison's administration as Secretary of War. In 1895 he was elected to the United States Senate from West Virginia and still continues to be one of her Senators.

Charles A. Towne was a Representative from the Duluth (Minn.) district in the Fifty-fourth Congress, as a Republican. He supported Bryan for President in 1896, and severed his relations with the Republican party. In 1900 he was appointed a Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Cushman K. Davis, a Democrat, the governor being of that political faith, serving for about two months. Removing to New York City, he was elected to the Fifty-ninth Congress, still as a Democrat, from one of the City districts.

Jesse Speight served as a Representative from his native state of North Carolina in the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Congresses. Removing to Mississippi, after serving in the State house of representatives as speaker he was elected United States Senator, serving from 1845 to 1847, when he died.

William Henry Harrison, President of the United States for one month, was the delegate in the Sixth Congress from the Northwest Territory. After the process of carving States out it was begun he was Territorial governor of Indiana. Later he was a representative from Ohio in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Congresses, afterward serving as United States Senator from 1825 to 1828.

William Blount was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1782, 1783, 1786, and 1787. In 1790 was appointed governor of the territory south of the Ohio River by President Washington. He was chairman of the convention which framed the first State constitution of Tennessee. In 1796, and was elected one of her first United States Senators serving from 1796, until he was impeached, found guilty, and expelled for having instigated the Creek and Cherokee Indians to aid the British in conquering the Spanish Territory of West Florida. July 8, 1797. During the trial he was elected to the State senate of Tennessee and chosen its president.

John Chandler, an uncle of Senator Zach Chandler, of Michigan, was one of those distinguished as representing two States in Congress without changing his residence. He was a Representative from Massachusetts in the Ninth and Tenth Congresses, at which time Maine was a part of Massachusetts. In 1820, he was elected United States Senator from the new State, serving from 1820 to 1829.

John Holmes' career was almost exactly the same as that of Mr. Chandler. He was a Representative from Massachusetts in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Congresses, living in what was termed the Maine district of Massachusetts. In 1820 when Maine was admitted to the Union as a separate State, he was elected one of the Senators, serving until 1827. In 1829 he was elected to fill

a vacancy and was again a United States Senator until 1833.

Waltman T. Whitney had the honor of being a United States Senator from two States. He was elected a Senator from Virginia in 1861 in place of John M. Mason, "withdrawn," and took his seat July 13. On the formation of the State of West Virginia, in 1863, in which he took a large part, he was elected a Senator, serving until 1871.

William G. Brown, was another whom the separation of the Virginia made a Representative of two States, he having been a representative from Virginia in the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Congresses and a representative from West Virginia in the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses.

Jacob B. Blair was still another of the same class. He was elected a Representative from Virginia in the Thirty-seventh Congress, and from West Virginia in the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth.

Killian V. Whalley was also a representative from the same two States—(from Virginia in the Thirty-seventh Congress, and from West Virginia in the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth.

Sick Headache Cured.

Sick headache is caused by derangement of the stomach and by indigestion. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets correct these disorders and effect a cure. By taking these tablets as soon as the first indication of the disease appears, the attack may be warded off. For sale by Frank Hart and leading druggists.

The average young woman of today is busy. Beauty is only another name for health, and it comes to 99 out of every 100 who take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. For sale by Frank Hart.

Nothing to Fear.

Mothers need have no hesitancy in continuing to give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their little ones, as it contains absolutely nothing injurious. This remedy is not only perfectly safe to give to small children, but is a medicine of great worth and merit. It has a world wide reputation for its cures of coughs, colds and croup and can always be relied upon. For sale by Frank Hart and leading druggists.

OF COURSE THEY'RE ANXIOUS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—J. M. Ceballos & Company are still anxiously awaiting news of Manuel Silveira, who is charged with absconding with a million of their money. A detective agency has cabled to all likely ports in the West Indies and Central America to have a lookout kept for the cattle ship Carmelina, and unless she is on her voyage back to her home port, Bergen, in Norway, the Carmelina should be heard from in the next few days. She did not carry more than 14 days' supplies of coal.

CRISIS OF GIRLHOOD

A TIME OF PAIN AND PERIL

Miss Emma Cole Says that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has Saved Her Life and Made Her Well.

How many lives of beautiful young girls have been sacrificed just as they were ripening into womanhood! How many irregularities or displacements have been developed at this important period, resulting in years of suffering!



Miss Emma Cole

A mother should come to her child's aid at this critical time and remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will prepare the system for the coming change and start this trying period in a young girl's life without pain or irregularities.

Miss Emma Cole of Tullahoma, Tenn., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham: "I want to tell you that I am enjoying better health than I have for years, and I owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."

"When fourteen years of age I suffered almost constant pain, and for two or three years I had soreness and pain in my side, headaches and was dizzy and nervous, and doctors all failed to help me."

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended, and after taking it my health began to improve rapidly, and I think it saved my life. I sincerely hope my experience will be a help to other girls who are passing from girlhood to womanhood, for I know your Compound will do as much for them."

If you know of any young girl who is sick and needs motherly advice ask her to write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and she will receive free advice which will put her on the right road to a strong, healthy and happy womanhood. Mrs. Pinkham is daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years has been advising sick women free of charge.

WEDDED AT ESSEN

Fraulien Bertha Krupp Was Married Yesterday.

MARRIED FOR HAPPINESS

Not a Beauty, but a Hearty, Sensible Girl—Groom a Minor Officer in German Army—Some Magnificent Gifts Bestowed.

ESSEN, Germany, Oct. 15.—Fraulien Bertha Krupp, considered the richest woman in the world, will be married today to Lieutenant Gustav von Bohlen und Holbach in the presence of Kaiser William Wilhelm, one of the greatest honors that can be conferred on a citizen of the fatherland.

While in no sense a beauty, Fraulien Krupp is described by those who know her as a healthy looking and robust girl, who does not differ in character or manners from thousands of other carefully reared young German women in affluent circumstances. The position which Miss Krupp holds in the social, industrial and political affairs of the German empire is unique. Sixty-three thousand employees are on her pay rolls. In Germany alone she has 50 mines, while a fleet of powerful steamships conveys coal and iron to Hamburg from her mines in Spain. A score of stone quarries contribute to her wealth. She has shipyards at Kiel and gun and armor works at Madgeburg, besides the giant steel and gun works at Essen, whose estimated value is \$75,000,000.

Miss Krupp, who is 20 years old, has been reared with a simplicity that would compare strikingly with the complicated luxury of most American households of the moneyed class. With her 18-year-old sister Barbara she was brought up in the seclusion of their father's beautiful country place on the river Ruhr. This palace occupied five hundred men four years to construct and is said to surpass in splendor many royal residences. Here the girls were educated by special tutors and governesses, seldom visiting the city of Essen, three miles distant, and never the interior of the monster works where their colossal fortunes were being forged.

Dr. von Bohlen first met Miss Krupp in Rome, where he was first secretary of the Prussian legation at the vatican. He is about 36 years old, studying at Lausanne, Strasburg, Heidelberg and entered the diplomatic service. Since his engagement to Fraulien Krupp he resigned from the diplomatic service with the intention of taking an active part in the demonstration of the Krupp works.

Wounds, Bruises and Burns.

By applying an antiseptic dressing to wounds, bruises, burns and like injuries before inflammation sets in, they may be healed without maturation and in about one-third the time required by the old treatment. This is the greatest discovery and triumph of modern surgery. Chamberlain's Pain Balm acts on this same principle. It is an anti-septic and when applied to such injuries, causes them to heal very quickly. It also allays the pain and soreness, and prevents any danger of blood poisoning. Keep a bottle of Pain Balm in your home and it will save you time and money, not to mention the inconvenience and suffering such injuries entail. For sale by Frank Frank and leading druggists.

ROOSEVELT A "JINER"

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—President Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to become a member of the Associate Society of Farnsworth Post, G. A. R., of Mount Vernon. The initiation will take place at the White House in Washington on Wednesday, Oct. 24. General Horace Porter is to be the installing officer, acting in behalf of the Mount Vernon society. The Associate Society is made up of business men who took no part in the war, but sympathized with the cause of the Union.

An Awful Cough Cured.

"Two years ago our little girl had a touch of pneumonia, which left her with an awful cough. She had spells of coughing, just like one with the whooping cough, and some thought she would not get well at all. We got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which acted like a charm. She stopped coughing and got stout and fat," writes Mrs. Ora Brunsard, Brubaker, Ill. This remedy is for sale by Frank Hart and leading druggists.

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